Vol. 1.

Baltimore, May, 1835.

When Gratuitous please Circulate.

PROSPECTUS.

The Board of Managers of the Marind State Colonization Society, and the Boal of Managers of the State Fund, have resved to publish a quarterly journal, for the puose of diffusing information concerning therinciples and progress of the Maryland pin of Colonization. The Journal will also oftain occasional notices of the operations I the friends of colonization in other parts the Union. It will be published, at least, nce a quarter, and sometimes oftener. wishing to receive it regularly as pulished, may become subscribers by paying fig cents per annum in advance. Donations or the support of the paper will be thankilly received. The friends of colonization broughout the state will confer a great wour by transmitting for the Journal any inligence which may promote the cause it accates.

to the "MARYLAND COLONZATION JOURNAL, Office of the Marland State Colonization Society, Baltimore."

Managers of the Maryland Site Fund, Under "An Act relating to the Peop of Colour in this State."

> CHARLES HOWAR CHARLES C. HARER, PETER HOFFMAN

Maryland State Colonizaon Society. President.

BENJAMIN C. HOVARD.

Vice Presides.

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Agent for the State of Maryland. REV. VM. McKENNEY.

Gieral Agent. GERGE KEYSER.

Agent for te New England States. REVS. R. WYNKOOP.

Governor f Maryland in Liberia. D. JAMES HALL.

Missionary at ape Palmas from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. REV. LEIGHTON WILSON.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Compiled fo the Maryland Colonization Journal.

thousand ellars, for the transportation and re- | complished. ception of migrants in Africa.

society, couldhave no control.

some of its settlers had acquired, was owing | which will either be, by land towards the into the trade which they carried on with the terior or by the coasting trade of the colony natives and with the vessels that frequented | to the great river of Central Africa. their harbour. It was the desire of the Maryland State Society to see agriculture made the object of primary importance,-not only as placing the means of their own sustenance in the hands of the colonists, and rendering them independent of remote places or the native inhabitants for food; but because ninetenths, if not a far greater proportion, of the emigrants from this country would make bet- his assistant, and the Reverend Messrs. Wilstead of having all their bad feelings brought | Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, grants, finding employment, in agricultural January, the Ann reached Monrovia, and repursuits, from the moment of their arrival, mained there ten days, taking on board thirty and occupied with healthful labour, would old settlers, nineteen of whom were adult have their minds in the best state to receive | males well acclimated. On the fifth of Feand preserve those sentiments of religion and | bruary, the brig reached Bassa, and receiving morality, which it was the wish of the state | five more recruits, sailed on the sixth for the All communications are to idirected society should form the character of the popul point of her ultimate destination. Dr. Hall lation. It was believed, also, that an agricul- had sent word to the kings of the vicinity of tural community, spreading itself to the inte- | the purpose that brought him to Africa, and rior, would not only present better examples | when he reached the Cape, which he did on to the surrounding heathen, whom it was de- | the eleventh of February, he found them presigned to bring to Gospel light, but would pared to treat with him. On the thirteenth a afford greater facilities for a rapidly increasing emigration from this country, than could be afforded by trading towns, however prosperous they might be. Of the soundness of these views, the Board of Managers had ample assurance, in the endeavours of the parent so-

ciety to introduce an agricultural spirit into

Liberia.

thought it wise to lay hold of it.

in determining to form a new settlement, subject to its control, the Board of Managers | way-and Baphro, king of Grand Cavally. intended either rivalry or opposition, in the most efficient manner in the great object of milies of the recruits from those places, and their course for the want of means to move fortheir labours. This, it was believed, after the by the time she returned—so actively had the ward, when everything invites them to advance. experience of fifteen years, since the founding | work been pursued—a shelter was provided | of the institution, could be best effected for all the settlers. The discharge of the brig | vate contributions can be desired, since the be accomplished by state societies, not existwas incorporated at the session 1831-32 of gers, in determining to establish a new settle- the society.

pices. It had so happened, that the original tainty of a voyage to the east of it will, no colony of Lieria had assumed rather a com- doubt, in many cases, make it the place of de-

but valuable, existence. The wealth, that manufactures, the further transportation of

Ann, Captain Langdon, sailed from Baltimore, | meet the expenses of the establishment withwith a full cargo of goods and provisions, and eighteen emigrants, for Cape Palmas. The expedition was under the charge of Dr. James Hall, a gentleman whose experience in Africa admirably qualified him for his situation. The Reverend John Hersey accompanied him as ter farmers than traders:—besides which, in- | son and Wynkoop, agents of the American | care and economy. Every body was in good into play by the artifices of a petty native took passage in the Ann, with a view of as- self. There were ample preparations for the traffic, engendering vicious habits by the in- certaining the finess of Cape Palmas as a reception of 100 or 150 new emigrants, and tervals of idleness that it afforded, the emi- place for missionary labours. On the 25th of the work of surveying and laying out the farm grand palaver or council was held, at which the only difficulty that presented itself grew out of Dr. Hall's refusal to make rum a part of the consideration of the proposed purchase. "His master," so he told the natives, "did not send him there to give rum for their land. Rum made the black man a fool, and then the improvement of her coloured people, possesswhite man cheated him. He came as a friend | ing great influence among them, and from There was another object, which the Board to do them good-not as an enemy to hurt whose good sense and abilities the Board exof Managers thought of much importance, and them." Arguments like these, which he took | pect to derive most important advantages. which they proposed to combine with emigra- care to have well explained by the head men He will remain for a time in the Colony and tion from Maryland; and which could best be of the towns who had been previously made to return to this country to take an active part effected at the commencement of a settlement, understand them, joined to the great desire of in the cause here. and for which exclusive control was neces- the natives that the Americans should be as sary. This was the establishment of the tem- one people with them, overcame the difficulperance principle, as a fundamental one-pro- ties which at first threatened to break up the patches from Cape Palmas, which appear in hibiting any person from leaving Maryland for | palaver, and the land was sold by the kings to | another part of this paper. Africa, who would not first agree to forbear | the State Society, for a quantity of trade the use of ardent spirit, except in case of sick- goods fully satisfactory to them, though per- ciety will be now left to suffer for the want of ness; and holding any person ineligible to haps small when the ultimate and probable pecuniary aid, by those who have heretofore office in the colonial government, who either | importance of the settlement was considered. | so largely contributed to the cause when it used or trafficked in it. An opportunity was | The kings reserved to their people the use of | was far more doubtful than at present. In offered for founding a nation upon the princi- their villages and fields, and stipulated, that proportion as the State Society can procure ple of temperance, and the Board of Managers | within a year a free public school should be | funds to be applied in Africa, will the prospeestablished in each of the principal towns. rity of the settlements there be assured; not It must not for a moment be supposed, that, The deed of cession is dated on the 13th Fe- funds merely for transportation and support, bruary, 1834, and is signed by Parmah, king | but for the countless wants of a new commuunder the auspices of the state society and of Cape Palmas-Weah Boleo, king of Grah- nity of emigrants in a strange land-whose

new colony-and the Board immediately prepared and despatched a vessel with supplies, both to support the emigrants already there, and to put means into Dr. Hall's hands, to pre-On the 28th of November, 1833, the brig pare for the reception of new ones, and to out drawing upon the society at home. The Sarah and Priscilla sailed from Baltimore on the eighth of June last. On her arrival at the Cape she found the settlement in an excellent condition, and Dr. Hall still well provided with means, from what was left of the shipment by the Ann, which he had husbanded with great health, and no one more so than Dr. Hall himlots had been actively urged forward. The natives were at peace with the colonists, and although inclined to be exacting when opportunity offered, had been kept in order by the firm and unyielding, yet mild and conciliatory course of the agent. The emigrants generally were well satisfied with their situation, and there was as little discontent expressed as could have been expected among men who had set themselves to subdue the forest and the wild. Without waiting for the return of the Sarah and Priscilla, the Board despatched on the 14th of December last, the brig Bourne, with fifty-eight emigrants, and supplies corresponding, for the Cape. They were under the immediate charge of the Rev. Mr. Gould, a minioter of the Mothodist Episcopal Church, long a zealous labourer in this state for the

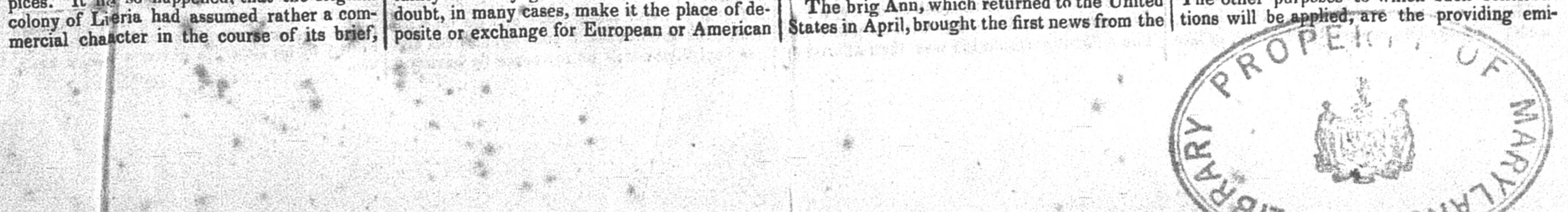
No. 1.

The Bourne arrived at New York a few days ago and brought highly interesting des-

It cannot be supposed that the State Sofirst steps must, of necessity, be unsteady, and as soon as the purchase was completed, Dr. | who feel so sensibly the importance of even remotest degree, to the American Coloniza- Hall, admonished of the necessity of speedy the slightest assistance that is afforded them tion Society. On the contrary, the Board of operations, by the approach of the rainy sea- in the outset. The Board earnestly appeal to Managers held in too high esteem the labours | son, commenced discharging the brig, clearing | those for whose more immediate benefit they of the fathers of colonization—they found the land on the Cape where he proposed to lay labour, for pecuniary aid. They appeal to all themselves profiting by their experience too out his town, and erecting shelters for his peo- the friends of freedom in this wide country. often, to be influenced by any other motive ple. As soon as practicable, the vessel was They have surmounted the most difficult part than the ardent desire to co-operate in the sent back to Monrovia and Bassa, for the fa- of their undertaking; let them not be stayed in

It may be proper to explain here how pri-

by each state undertaking the scheme of was completed, and on the 19th March she state has made an appropriation of the public colonization within its confines. This had sailed on her return. The Board had sent out funds. By the act relating to the people of cobeen done by the Maryland society in 1831, the frame and materials of an agency house, lour in this state, passed at December session with results that never could have been anti- which was now erected, and in less than a 1831, chapter 281, the appropriated moneys cipated, under the system which imposed month after the first landing, the settlement are directed to be applied by three commisupon the Board at Washington, duties, in re- | began to wear the appearance of a compact | sioners, "in removing or causing to be removgard to informing the people, that could only and comfortable village. Messrs. Wilson and ed such slaves as may hereafter become free, Wynkoop, after remaining at the Cape long | and such people of colour as are now free, and ing for the collection of funds only, but inte- enough to become acquainted, and highly may be willing to remove out of the state to the rested in the application of those funds for the pleased with its situation and its fitness for Colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, or immediate benefit of the contributors. It was | missionary labours, then returned to Monro- | such other place or places, out of the limits of also believed, that the entire success of coloni- | via, and from thence to this country. Mr. | this state, as they may think best, and as the zation in Maryland would do more to enlist Hersey, after aiding Dr. Hall in the arduous said persons to be removed may consent to go the whole country in the cause, than the re- duties of the first landing, and attending to the to, in the manner hereinafter provided; and moval of twice the number of emigrants in the erection of the agency house, also left the Cape | the said Board may from time to time make same period to Africa, taken indiscriminately and came to the United States. Before his such preparations at the said Colony of Libewherever offered throughout the Union. That | departure he erected a meeting house of the | ria, or elsewhere, as they may think best, and Maryland might be made a non-slaveholding | Methodist denomination, the first temple to | which seem to them expedient, for the recep-The Marland State Colonization Society, state, was admitted; and the Board of Mana- the Almighty that rose upon the territory of tion and accommodation and support of the the Legislanre. At the same session the ment, felt satisfied that they were adopting Dr. Hall now found himself with about be enabled to support themselves; and shall state embaked nobly in the great cause, and the best, if not the only means, by which, eighty persons of all ages—a mere handful of also take such measures as may seem to them made its runificent donation of two hundred under existing circumstances, it could be ac- men among the thousands around him-and necessary and expedient to obtain and place set himself to work to get them established on | before the people of colour of the State of Ma-The next question that presented itself was | their own lots and fortifications erected for | ryland, full and correct information of the con-It was arly foreseen that a difficulty would | the selection of a site for a new colony; and, | their defence. At the date of advices, August | dition and circumstances of the Colony of Liarise in te limited capacity of the original set- after the most full and careful deliberation, 17th, 1834, he had built a fort, which fully beria, or such other place or places, to which tlements. Liberia to receive emigrants from the Board of Managers selected Cape Palmas, commanded the native town of Cape Palmas, they may recommend their removal," &c. Marylan to the extent that, hereafter, might or its immediate vicinity. The coast of and two small towns on the beach—as well as From which it appears that the appropriation be desirble. The parent society, acting for Africa, after pursuing a south-east direction the landing place;—and thirty-seven lots were is limited to the diffusing of information among the entre Union, was bound to apportion the from the Rio Grande, passing by Sierra Le- occupied. The gardens already supplied the the coloured people, the preparation of a suitanumber of emigrants that Liberia was capable one, Cape Mount, Monrovia, Grand Bassa, emigrants with their vegetables, and the agent | ble place for such as may remove, and their of accommodating, among the applicants from and Cestos river, here turns to the east-north- was about commencing the location of the transportation thither. Under this authority the different states; when, if the quota of Ma- east, towards Cape Three Points, the mouth farm lots, so as to enable the settlers to begin the Board of Commissioners, (or Managers as ryland hould not be equal to her demand, a of the Niger, and Fernando Po in the Bight to clear and crop before the rainy season set they are called in the law,) have distributed a check might be given to emigration, at times of Biafra. The return voyage from Cape in. At the end of four months from the day large number of useful and appropriate publiwhen it might be most prejudicial. With a Palmas, to the United States or Europe, is at of landing, the emigrants had all passed through cations, employed agents to circulate and exvie therefore, to this anticipated emergency, all times easy, the trade winds being constant the sickness, which all experience on first re- plain them, and advanced to the Managers of the late society determined to form a new co- and regular from the north-west: but from the sding in Africa, without the loss of a single the Maryland State Colonization Society, the lony, which, increasing in its capacity to re- leeward, or eastward, towards the mouth of individual. There is no similar instance on funds necessary to purchase the territory at ceive in the sme proportion that the spirit of the Niger, out of the reach of the trades, the record, where death has not broken into the Cape Palmas, make it ready for the reception emigration increased at home, would be the prevalence of calms and currents, renders a anks of the pioneers of civilization. The only of emigrants, and put it in a proper state of means of placing the state beyond the reach of return to the windward round Cape Palmas person who is yet known to have died, is a defence. Of the sum appropriated there have any circumstances over which it, or the state extremely long and tedious. The position of child of less than two years old, of the dysen- been expended about twenty-one thousand Cape Palmas alone, is therefore, sufficient to liery. Messrs. Wilson and Wynkoop and Mr. dollars; eight thousand of which the Society There wee reasons, besides that above make it one day, a most important commercial Hersey, as well as the captains of the vessels, are to refund by the transportation of emimentioned, wich particularly moved the state | depot. All, the vessels, destined for the | which have visited Cape Palmas, speak in flat- | grants at the rate of one emigrant for every society to unlertake, by itself, the establish- Niger, must pass by it on their way from lering terms of the healthiness of the situation, thirty dollars. For these eight thousand dolment of a new settlement, under its own aus- Europe or America; and the delay and uncer- and fully corroborate the testimony which, in lars, therefore, the Society must look to the the first instance, induced the Board to select it. private liberality of the friends of the cause. The brig Ann, which returned to the United | The other purposes to which such contribu-



such as the encouragement of agriculture by the views entertained by the donors. premiums, model farms, &c. the opening of The advantages of this system are manifest.

co-operation.

Mickle, Esq. Treasurer of the Maryland State sion, until its very existence might be made most important cause. We trust that some cluding the coccupied at Monrovia. Colonization Society; Office, Md. State Col. | the pivot upon which the question of the | hearts were touched that evening, and some Society, Baltimore." The Society is author- | union or disunion of the states might turn. ized to receive bequests of property, real or personal-and any made to it, by its corporate | State Colonization Society adopted the system name, "The Maryland State Colonization Society," will be valid.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1835.

TO EDITORS OF PERIODICALS.

this Journal to the editors of all the religious, the friends of colonization, still all would conliterary, political and miscellaneous periodicals in this state, with whose existence they are acquainted. They are instructed to take this agitation. course by the board of managers of the State Society; the board regarding it as highly im- system to be the best that has yet been sugportant to ask for this cause, the co-operation of all who have it in their power to diffuse general information. It is evident that a correct | Colonization Society has demonstrated the knowledge of the real nature and merits of colonization on the Maryland plan, may ed people, from the United States, on the coast be soon made familiar to the people of every county in our state, if extracts from this be copied by other papers and illustrated with editorial comments. As the doctrines to be advocated in this journal on colonization, are not of a cast to give just cause of dissatisfaction to any, the board do believe that all sensible men in Maryland, will be gratified with In several of the slave-holding states it is the principles and facts which will from time generally admitted that slavery is against their judgment and discretion, together with manto time appear in its columns. We hope, interests. These states are ready to make therefore, for a wide circulation of those facts | the experiment; Maryland has commenced it. and principles, by our collaborators of the press; -and that we may know to whom phi- their domestic concerns, colonization, viewed lanthropy will be indebted for this valuable as the pretext for this, will share the fate that service, we respectfully request editors to forward to the Maryland Colonization Journal, viewed with disgust and bitter enmity. Estabsuch numbers of their papers as shall contain extracts from our columns, or original editorial remarks on colonization. We have obtained the following list of periodicals in Maryland, but are not sure that it includes all. If any be omitted we shall be thankful to be informed of their names, and places of publication.

A list of Papers published in this State.

CITY OF BALTIMORE .- American, Chronicle, Republican, Gazette, Patriot, Young Men's Paper, Saturday Morning Visiter, Methodist Protestant, Maryland Temperance Herald, Religious Magazine, Lutheran Observer, Southern Pioneer.

W.S .-- HARFORD COUNTY .-- Bel Air Citizen. Republican, Bel Air. FREDERICK Co .- Examiner, Times, Citizen, Herald, Frederick; Carrolltonian, Westminster. WASHINGTON Co. -Torchlight, Mail, Herald, Hagerstown; Banner, Williamsport. ALLEGHANY Co .-Advocate, Civilian, Cumberland. ANNE ARUN-DEL Co.-Maryland Republican, Gazette, Carrolltonian, Annapolis. PRINCE GEORGE'S Co.—Bulletin, Marlboro'. Montgomery Co. -Maryland Journal, Rockville.

E. S .- CECIL Co .- Republican, Gazette, Elkton. KENT Co.-Bugle, Chestertown. QUEEN ANN'S Co .- Times, Centreville. CA-ROLINE Co .- Advocate, Denton. TALBOT Co. - Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, Easton. DORCHESTER Co .- Borderer, Snow Hill; Chronicle, Cambridge

THE MARYLAND PLAN.

has adopted the principle of state action, in- | thaniel Williams, Esq. one of the vice-preside expectations be raised too high with regard to dependent of the American Colonization So- dent. After a hymn sung by the choir, the what the Society will do for them. This is a ciety. The system that it prefers, and hopes, meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. source of endless trouble and perplexity for support the same, and they shall in so doing, one day, to see universal, gives to each slave- R. J. Breckinridge. Mr, Latrobe, the correst your agent. In the second place, you must holding state the exclusive control of the sub- ponding secretary, then read the address if expect to incur heavy expenses in the outset. ject of colonization within its own limits, re- the colonists to their colored brethren in Mar- There are a thousand unavoidable expenses pudiating, alike, the unsolicited interference | land, which will be found in one of our columns, | here, which you cannot know unless you were of the general government, and of societies | and several extracts from the despatches re- | present. and individuals from other states, either slave- | cently received from the colony at Cape Pal-

of furniture, or tools of their various trades, or | colonization aid societies within them, appro- | dressed the meeting in a powerful and masterly | strobe is absent. I have not forgotten my implements of agriculture, &c .- the establish- priate their funds to assist such institutions manner:ment and support of schools, and supplying among the slave-holding states, as may apply with books those who cannot afford to buy therefor, and avow and prosecute the plan of and pursued by the Maryland State Colonization So yer Board. them;-local improvements in the Colony, colonization for purposes in accordance with

roads, the improvement of water courses, the | The greatest difficulty, heretofore experienced establishment of mills and other machinery too by the American Colonization Society, has expensive for individual emigrants, &c .- and | been to conciliate the antagonist views of the occasionally the purchase of some meritorious | two great divisions of its friends, the North individual now in slavery, upon whose free- and the South. The former required a clear dom and removal to Africa may depend the and emphatic avowal, that the extirpation of freedom or removal of many others, &c. &c. | slavery was the society's legitimate and imme-&c. The two hundred thousand dollars ap- | diate object,-an avowal, which could not be propriated by the state, will suffice for the | made, without at once estranging the whole transportation and protection of all who may | body of southern friends, and destroying the wish to remove, for many years; but those society's influence, where it was most wanted, collateral purposes, some of which only are in the midst of the slave-holder and the slave. enumerated, will afford an inexhaustible field At first, and while the society was in its infor the enlightened liberality of the friends of fancy, and its colony unknown, little inconthe cause throughout our country, and must | venience was found to arise from this state indeed depend in a great measure upon their of things;-but when Liberia grew into importance, when political questions, more or The Board propose to despatch at least less connected with slavery, were discussed two expeditions during this year—one in the | with violence, the American Colonization Sopresent month, and the other in October. To | ciety became an object of suspicion—and its accomplish this work, much assistance will be enemies, both at the North and South, found, required, and the Board reiterate their calls in the speeches of its friends, grounds of charge gested, for improving the condition, and proupon their friends in this state and throughout | against it, either as an abolition society, or the country, for prompt and efficient aid and else, one whose tendencies are all in favor of the slave-holder. Its annual meetings threat-Donations may be forwarded to "Robert | ened to become theatres of political discus-

already indicated, as one, which, if it became of the society. universal, would free the slave-holding states from the dread of extraneous interference upon one of the most delicate questions involved in their political existence, and leave the nonslave-holding states the amplest field for benevolence, in aiding such of the slave-holding states as were desirous to get rid of slavery, 1834, viz:and adopted the plan of colonization as a means of doing so. Even, if this plan were The committee on publications will send | not the best, in the opinion of every one of cede, that no advantages offered by any other could compensate for the mischief it might do, if liable to be used as a pretext for political

> But the Maryland State Society believes its gested, not only for the reasons of a political character just stated, but in reference to the scheme of colonization itself. The American practicability of establishing colonies of colourof Africa; and in doing so, it is thought, has fulfilled the most important object of its existence. It now remains to be demonstrated that the slave-holding states can, by means of these colonies, become non-slave-holding states. While the friends of freedom are most deeply interested in this untried experiment, yet it must depend upon the slave-hold-If they are goaded, however, with the constant apprehension of fanatical interference in abolition has long since experienced, and be lish, however, throughout the states, the system adopted by Maryland, of independent state action—let Maryland succeed in becoming a non-slave-holding state by means of colonization, and the influence, of her example, not weakened by the jealously of extraneous interference and the high-toned pride of her southern neighbours, will become all powerful |

for good. In obtaining success, the most powerful means is the concentration of effort. The true friends of colonization throughout the land, should therefore unite in assisting the from the effects of the fever-it did not prove Maryland State Society in accomplishing its very severe in my case, nor that of any of my end, and proving that by means of colonies on family. It certainly assumes a much milder the coast of Africa, a slave-holding state may form here than at Messurado. get rid of slavery. If colonization stood still even in all other quarters, and this great object delay that would not be more than compenafforded of the benefit of the scheme. L.

PUBLIC MEETING.

pated, but still the house was pretty well filled. I nite service to both parties. We were glad to see, so large a proportion of Allow me to add one or two suggestions, gentlemen who were very attentive, and a- which may be of service to the cause. In the peared to be deeply interested by the proceed- | first place, it is very desirable that the emigrants ings. And well they might be, for certainly t | that are to be sent out during the infancy of was a most delightful meeting.

under this system, confine themselves, in like The following resolution was then offered by has health, you will be rewarded by having a tion.

grants with the necessary clothing or articles | manner, to their respective limits, and forming | A.W. Bradford Esq. of Harford county, whoad- Jurishing and happy Colony. I suppose Mr.

Resolved, That the system of state action, adopted ciety, is not only admirably calculated to advance the best interests of the cause, but to obviate all difficul- MMOSES SHEPPARD, Baltimore. ties growing out of the conflicting views and opinions entertained by different portions of the Union on the

The speech of Mr. Bradford was argumentative and forcible, and at the same time uncommonly brilliant and eloquent. The matter, style and manner were all excellent, and large umber of them, in Calvert and Anne elicited, we believe, universal applause. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Boardman of Philadelphia, who offered the following resolution and delivered a very able and eloquent

Resolved, That African Colonization presents to the christian, the patriot, and philanthropist, the noblest incitements to exertion, in a cause which imparts civilization and the Gospel to one continent, with the freed, willing, and regenerated emigrants from another.

Mr B. exposed in a strong light the futility of the objections to colonization; and demonstrated with great force and clearness the Colony. superiority of this to any other plan yet sugmoting the best interests of the coloured race. We regret that more were not present to listen to the powerful appeals addressed to the at this placen the 24th inst. after a pleasant understanding and the heart in favor of this voyage of ty-one days from Baltimore, invaluable friends won to the cause; and that an session of inroved health and high spirits, Under these circumstances the Maryland interest has been awakened that will soon be manifested by liberal contributions to the funds

> That part of Dr. Hall's despatch dated Oct 15, 1834, which alludes to missionaries, renders it proper to publish a resolution passed by the managers of the State Society, April 29th, Colony, and I he every promise of passing

Resolved, that this Board offer to the members of all religious denominations, every facility in their power to establish schools and enter upon the field of missionary labour, within the jurisdiction of Maryland in Liberia, so that colonization may be fully recognized, not only as the means of restoring the descendants of Africa to the only land where they can be really free, but as the most efficient agent of civilization and the gospel.

Besides recent despatches from Governor Hall of Cape Palmas, and an address from the trees. Colonists there—communications from Rev. Mr. Wilson and Rev. Mr. Gould, were received via New York by the brig Bourne.

A short time before the departure of the Bourne for Cape Palmas, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, sailed thither, with his wife and several teachers. The brig Ann had taken out the frame of a house for the missionary establishment. Few men could be better qualified for his situation than Mr. Wilson. To profound piety he joins firmness of character and sound ners admirably calculated to win his way to the hearts of the rude people to whom he has things that Americans knownothing about. devoted his existence. The teachers who accompanied him went out to superintend | collect emigrants-say-is say no more, the schools, which the kings require to be established as part of the consideration for the purchase of the territory. The American This you are authorized to ay in my name, Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, where I am, and where I amot known. have assumed this part of the duties of the Board of Managers, and in so doing have relieved the Board from considerable expense, REV. WM. McKenney, Baltiere. and rendered their relations with the natives far less complicated. The Managers highly drew up some resolutions excessing their appreciate the kindness of the American Board, in this respect, and have already tendered to them the thanks of the society.

CAPE PALMAS, JAN. 27, 1835.

My DEAR SIR,-I write to fulfil my promise-I have neither time nor strength to add more than a few lines. I am just recovering

I am happy to say that the prospects of your Colony here, in my opinion, are quite flattercould be accomplished, there would be no ing; and I think you have abundant reason to prosecute the cause with increased zeal. The sated by the illustration that would then be location has proved a very fortunate one, both as to a pleasant climate and a fertile soil. Any coloured person from the United States, of industrious habits, can do well here—and none but the indolent would be dissatisfied. A public meeting of the Maryland State | Dr. Hall has prosecuted the interests of the Colonization Society was held in the Light | Colony with the utmost zeal and judgmentstreet Church, during the anniversary week, on | and he deserves, I think, your most decided con-Tuesday evening, the 5th instant. Owing to | fidence. The course he is pursuing with the the unfavourable state of the weather, the at- | natives, I think, will ultimately incorporate tendance was not as large as had been antici- | them into the Colony, and this will be of infi-

the Colony, should be select men-men of mo-The Maryland State Colonization Society | The chair was taken at 8 o'clock, by Ne | ral and industrious habits, and do not let their

But if you will meet these and go on with had been sent to the Maryland State Colonization holding, or non-slave-holding. The latter, mas, which were listened to with deep interest. zeal, I have no doubt if your agent lives and Society by his father, to receive a chistian educa-

lemise to send him some shells. Kind re-Eds to all friends, especially the members of Yours with esteem,

J. LEIGHTON WILSON.

will be recollected by most of our readers, thathe Rev. Mr. Gould, whose untiring devotil to the moral and religious culture of the loured people of this state, had caused a Arund counties, to look upon him in the light of a sinterested and judicious friend, was despaped by the Managers of the Maryland State plonization Society, in December last, to Ca Palmas, having in charge a select number emigrants, mostly from the counties naed above.

The llowing letter will doubtless be received th much joy and gratitude by such of the cloured people as have heretofore regardehim as one among their best friends, and we annot but indulge the hope that many of em will make speedy preparations to follow their friends to the Maryland

CAPALMAS, AFRICA, JAN. 28, 1835. DEAR __It affords me much pleasure to inform yound the Board of our safe arrival

Myself at emigrants have landed in posrealizing all at could be expected.

The informion that I have been able to obtain from the days' observation and otherwise, enableshe to state with freedom and great satisfacth, that the prosperity of the Colony exceed all my calculations. The Governor I finto be a man of business, and well calculated conduct the affairs of the a very agreeablisit at this place.

The state of mairs in the Colony is fairly represented in report you will receive. Therefore, I she decline all specifications, only, by request the Governor, will state that the difficulty aticipated by yourself and the Board on accort of the death of Charles,* has been settled whout the least difficulty.

So far as three ws' observation have enabled me to judge freely and honestly say, that the location of ir town is one of the most beautiful I ever saw The lands are as good, or better than those America. It is abundant in the products of timber and of fruit

The staple commod of the country is not positively known, buto far as observation will bear us out, I thin we may place it upon cotton and rice, which an without doubt be raised in the greatest aludance.

We have oysters and h in abundance, and we must make some arrigements to procure a seine of fifty fathom leith, and from six to eight feet depth. This wisupply our Colony with mackerel and other he fish.

In the bush or woods, the is plenty of cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, antipes and a species of the deer, all very fine We have fowls, guineas, ducks, &c. and any other good

When you commence ir operations to that this is the coloured m's home--one that offers him more comfor than America.

With much respect, ye friend. RICHAL B. F. GOULD.

P.S. Our emigrants had meeting and satisfaction, but I have not tin to put them in proper order, and also thin it will have a better effect to send them herefter.

We are indebted to Mr. Sheard for the following pleasing communication One remark of the correspondent is intimably important to all who design to emrate. We refer to his emphatic caution agast the use of ardent spirits. As the older conial settlements in Liberia were made befor the commencement of the temperance rormation, the salutary regulation of a toperance pledge was not, as it is with the Maryland Colony, an original element of the colonial code of civil government. We arehowever gratified to learn that the first sett is have begun to form temperance societie. The February number of the Liberia Herld, contains the notice of one lately organzed at Monrovia.

The American Colonization Society is now also unalterably determined to send their Colony none but such as are willing to ledge themselves to total abstinence from irdent spirits.

The rules on this subject at Cape Pilmas may be learned from the second and hird article of the Constitution of Marylaid in Liberia, as follows:-

ART. 2. Every emigrant of fill age, before he or she shall be received in Maryland in Liberia, shall read or have read to him or her this Constitution, and sign a eclaration to bind themselves to refrain from the use of ardent spirits, except in case of sidness.

ART. 3. No person shall hold my office in the said territory, who either uses ardent

^{*} Charles was the son of King Wea Boleo-and

spirits, with the above exception, or traffics in the principle of abstaining from it, and preof the territory, and have all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Extract of a letter to Moses Sheppard, Esq. from Stepny Harper, a colored man.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, OCT. 14, 1834. to Cape Palmas.

ing cocks.

a deed for it.

keep God before their eyes. I add no more, compromised matters. STEPNY HARPER. farewell to you all.

coloured people of the United States, should be as widely circulated in the state as the press and verbal explanation with proper prudence can extend it. We look to the influence of the friends of this cause in the respective counties, for their zealous and circumspect aid in accomplishing this object.

Extracts of despatches from James Hall, Esq. to J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. dated Cape Palmas, October 15, 1834.]

that none could have gone to Grahway. A short to have us settle among them, for no other conmatters when the expedition arrived. After purchase the whole from Jarroway to the Cadespatching the vessel, I sent word to Boleo | vally river, or even to Tabou point, and have and Baphro, to come and receive their goods. them all come into a league, offensive and de-On the morning of the day in which I expect- | fensive, to have all matters of difference beed them, King Freeman came up and com- tween any two towns adjusted by the agent plained that I had not treated him properly as | here, in fact, to unite them under one governhim call the others. I then told him that I grees, as they become capable of bearing it. could not trust him to deliver any message; that he had deceived me in his pretended com- which I will trouble you with, that you may munication with Boleo, and that I could not judge in some measure, of the ultimate advanthat I was sensible, if he pleased, he could at | vernment. once put an end to it. At this he became enraged, and proceeded as above stated. He pient forefathers of Salem, of attributing all forebade the other kings, Boleo and Baphro, the great calamities of life to witchcraft, parfrom taking any goods due for territory, or | ticularly all sudden deaths of the middle aged even the letters which you sent out, and allow- and active. In such cases, the Greegree man, ed no one to communicate with our town.

and I had determined not to yield or make | cromancer so offending. In order then to him any satisfaction, until he would take some | prove whether the suspected is actually guilty, measures to stop their unceasing depredations. | he is compelled to drink large quantities of the We were almost out of rice, and had no hopes | decoction of a poisonous tree, called saucy of obtaining any, except through this town; wood. Should he survive, he is deemed innobut I had concluded to put the whole Colony | cent, but otherwise, should it prove fatal. upon half rations, myself among the rest, and | Quite a number have been subjected to this make no evertures of reconciliation, until the ordeal, since our settlement here, and some whole was expended: and then to demand have died in the most excruciating tortures. what was due us from their people, which I | Should the culprit vomit freely, within a half knew was already in their houses, or to let hour or so, after taking it, before it has time some come from the neighbouring towns. I to affect the system or influence the stomach, had little doubt, if left entirely to themselves, he experiences but little inconvenience from they would come forward and make honourable proposals for setting the palaver of ere our rations would be entirely expended.

† The writer seems to use this phrase facetiously

mean any negociation.

hundred bushels of rice.

property of the colonists more secure.

head king, in not sending him word, and letting ment, and perfect that government by de-

An incident occurred some days since, respect him as king, unless he acted like one, tage we shall be to this country, when we can and punished thieving instead of fostering it; with safety interfere with their private go-

They have a custom like our pious and sa-Doctor, or Grand Devil, synonymous terms, is Thus matters stood for about three weeks, consulted, and he points out the witch or neit. But should it remain on the stomach an

hour or two, that organ, and the whole alimentary canal, become highly inflamed; constant and violent vomiting, and purging succeed, and continue until the subject is completely exhausted. And to add greatly to his misery, he is placed, at the moment of taking the dehis strength begins to fail, they force him to

* This word among the natives signifies a present.

it; and the State Society are pledged to carry | vage men threatening on one hand, and starva- | knives and bayonets. The poor wretch now | or hinderance whatever, to the most full and tion on the other; when we had voluntarily | becomes frantic, and vainly attempts revenge | ample operations of the missionary and philanventing a traffic in it, into the local government | submitted to bear the privations and anxieties | upon his persecutors, until completely over- | thropist. The advantages that the colony and incident to our present precarious situation, come by the potency of the poison, and his ex- the missionary cause will mutually derive from solely with a view to secure our property from | cessive exertions, he sinks upon the sand, and | each other, are incalculable. The missionary the unceasing depredations of the natives, I expires in the most excruciating agonies. One alone, surrounded by barbarians, totally dissihad the extreme, overwhelming mortification, of the natives, who has frequently officiated as milar in every mode of action or thought, is to see one of our Colonists sent up to me by soldier of the guard in such cases, informed me, viewed as a supernatural being, and although the king, charged with stealing cassada from that the torments of the victims were so great, they may ever so much admire his precepts DEAR SIR,-Myself and family are well, their fields. His guilt was unquestionable. in the last stages, that the guard were fre- and desire improvement; still, so great is the and have met with no accident, except we lost | The king sent a message, desiring to know | quently obliged to go to a distance, and turn | distance between what they are and would be, our girl. We have our health better than we | why I sent him to steal, that if his boys stole | their backs that they might not see their dis- that the task seems too great for them to unhad in the United States. I should have went from me, I accused him of countenancing it, tortions, or hear their wailings and blasphe- dertake, their resolution is inadequate to it, to Cape Palmas, but could not get the worth that he had a right to suppose the same of mies. Since our residence here, nine months, and after a few ineffectual struggles, desponof my property. I arrived the 20th of February, me. This entirely changed the state of affairs. four or five have been subjected to this ordeal, dency and indifference succeed to hope. But and in August following was a voter. I am The tables were completely turned, and we two cases of which have terminated fatally. here we are introducing amongst people, many well satisfied with the land, and I want the had nothing to do but back out. It mattered But a few days since, one of the head men, of whom are already accustomed to Euro-Society to buy my property—so that I can go not that I offered to give him up to the king, to and one who has uniformly befriended the co- peans, some of their own race, possessing the make him pay, or that I put him in irons, and lony, was arraigned and found guilty of be- advantages of civilization, acquired even during Please to get a letter from — * about my | confined him to public work. The Colonists | witching sundry members of the family of one | a period of slavery and degradation. Of these son and send it to me. I want him to come to were branded as thieves, and reduced to a of his rivals, and doomed to the trial of saucy advantages, I assure you, the natives are fully this country as soon as he is liberated, for this level with them, and the ground that I had wood. He had taken his first potion, before I sensible, and they are sensible too, that the is a fine country. He need not dread coming taken, to make the king responsible for thefts, was informed of it, and they had commenced same advantages are within their reach; that here on account of his health. One died was by this movement rendered untenable. driving him about. It had a very severe the difference between them and the colonists through imprudence and drinking spirits. Tell I could, in justice, do no less than acknowledge effect upon the poor fellow, but he was quite is artificial; and that the barriers to their elehim for God's sake to use no spirituous liquors. it. Some days after this, the king came comfortable at night. But the Grand Devil, vation are easily surmounted. Their ambition want Andrew Brown, if he ever gets in up, in order to receive his goods, presents, &c. | declared, that, inasmuch as it wrought thus | and perseverance are adequate to this task, the notion to come to Africa, not to stop here, On being told what was due, he affected to hard with him, he must turn to, and take it and to effect it, and speedily too, they only rebut go to Cape Palmas, which is about two be in a great rage, and pretended that other again on the morrow. Being informed of quire instruction—instruction in the most gedays sail from here. Tell Charles Barrick, articles, to a great amount were due, and this, I went down early in the morning, called neral sense of the word. To preach the chrisand tell him to come to this country. All this among the rest, one puncheon of rum. I knew a palaver, and endeavored to have the man tian religion to them without doing any thing country wants is industry and good manage- this was a mere sham, and only a pretext to released. But all reason, entreaties, gifts and more, in their present state, is to do nothing, ment. If we had two such men as Richard extort something from me at this time, know- threatenings were of no avail. They appear and worse than nothing; they are unable to Garrel and John Boon, we could live like fight- | ing my present necessity for provisions. I | ed to owe him a deep grudge, which nothing | appreciate its excellencies, and would place it stated the matter of our purchase and the but his death could appease. On returning and its teachers on a level with their own long If you want to know any thing from me, amount paid, and called evidence, reasoned, home, I was informed, that they have an an- established superstitions and their Greegree write the questions, and I will answer. This coaxed, and threatened, but all to no purpose. cient rule something like this:—that in case a men. They must, at the same time, possess I want published in Caroline Co. No man They well knew that this was the last time man is condemned to drink saucy wood, that the advantage of acquiring information from can vote without he is worth so much proper- that they would have the like advantage, and any friend of superior rank or standing, can letters, and be permitted to peruse any branch of ty. His land must be improved, and he have | they were determined to improve it. I affected | clear him by taking him by the hand, when | knowledge most agreeable to them; they must at last to believe that the interpreter had mis- | the potion is about to be administered; but the | be made acquainted with the minor affairs ap-I hope that them that read this will always | understood me at the time of purchase, and one so doing, takes upon himself the responsi- | pertaining to civilized life, ere they are called bility, and is liable either to supply his place | upon to change their religion, justly esteemed, After the palaver was fairly set, trade again or pay heavy damages. In this case the king | both by the barbarous and civilized, the most commenced, and we have now on hand some | wished and had attempted to clear Posso, the | important matter connected with their exisprisoner, but he knew the consequence would tence. They must, to a certain extent, be LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM CAPE | Nothing, however, was done respecting the | be dangerous, so great was the excitement | made acquainted with political and scientific thieving, until one William Davis, a brother against him. Upon hearing this, I immediate- facts, and be convinced of their errors in mat. It is all important that the information con- of the king, who had been some years at ly set off for the sand beach, and arrived just ters that admit of demonstration, before we detained in the annexed despatches from Dr. Sierra Leone, came home. He is a shrewd, as they were driving off his wives and chil- mand their conviction in matters of faith. In Hall, and in the address of the Colonists to the cunning, energetic fellow, and was very soon dren, who had been taking their last farewell. a word, to conduct the affair of civilizing and convinced that matters were badly managed | About five hundred people were collected, and | reclaiming the savage and barbarian, it rein town, and set himself about breaking up the formed into a hollow square, in the midst of quires not only a christian and philanthropist, business. We very soon had some half dozen | which was his Satanic Majesty in full panoply, but men of the most profound knowledge of hoes, axes, hatchets, crows, &c. &c. returned, just raising a two gallon pot, filled to the the human character, acquainted with the world, that had long been missing. I cannot but brim, with the poisonous decoction, to the lips men of experience and extensive observation. hope, that in a short time, we can make some of the wretched Posso; poor fellow! he was so Nor do I deem it of great importance, that permanent arrangement, that will render the altered from yesterday's drenching, and the such an one should be a professional man. If dismal prospect before him, that I should not | so, the profession of medicine would be the A short time since, I received a visit and have recognised him, had he been mixed with most desirable. Probably no man could so dash* from Weah, king of Half Cavally. I | the crowd; his countenance was despair itself. | readily acquire the confidence, and exercise a endeavored to open negotiations for his ter- I briefly told them, that if any one had any general influence over the inhabitants of this In my last, per schooner Sarah and Priscilla, ritory, (which you will recollect, is excepted palaver for Posso, that I would satisfy him ac- coast, as an industrious and intelligent physi-I informed you, that an embargo had been laid | in our purchase, although lying within our cording to our laws, and would be responsible | cian. The remarks of Dr. Phillips, of the upon all our commerce by our neighbour king, limits,) but I found that it would not be advis- for all that they could prove against him: then | Cape of Good Hope settlement, upon this suband that we should soon be in want of provi- able to press it at present, but wait until taking him by the hand, marched him off, ject, I think entitled to great weight, and sions. I will briefly state the cause of this schools had been established at Grahway and amid the mingled shouts and execrations of ought to serve as a guide in all selections of movement, on the part of his majesty. There | the Cavally river, then they will see the ad- his friends and persecutors. This one cir- men, for this interesting and important underhad been a large quantity of plank stolen, be- vantage of being "America men," and eager- cumstance will demonstrate to you the bene- taking. longing to Mr. Wilson; and the people of this ly come forward and give up their territory to ficial influence, we even now begin to exert town and Grahway, mutually accused each our control. King Tom, a mighty old chief among the natives, and that our hopes of overother of taking it. I had a talk with King on the Cavally river, also sent me an embas- throwing their barbarous and long established and nearly fenced, and a more delightful sec-Freeman upon the subject, and he agreed to sy and dash. He no doubt would be glad to customs, are not visionary. The number that send to Boleo, and examine into the business. | come in and join us, but I think it best to wait | annually fall victims to the accursed machina-After a few days, he came up and informed awhile, until they clearly see the advantages tions and blind zeal of these Greegree men, a me, he had sent a man, and Boleo had examin- which the inhabitants of Cape Palmas, Grah- compound of priests, doctors, and devils, is ined his people's houses and found none, and way and Cavally enjoy, and they will be glad calculable. During the nine months since our arrival, four have been killed in this way, in time after, I was informed by Boleo, that the sideration, than the establishment of schools, this one town; and within twenty miles of us, things as they truly are, they would give their king had sent no messenger to him, and he had and a few presents to the head men. When we can number ten or fifteen towns, equally heard nothing about the plank. Thus stood I make any addition, I think it will be best to large, where this business is practised to the same extent. The sacrifices of Juggernaut cannot compare with this, either with regard to the number of victims, or the horror of the sacrifice. In that case, it is a religious self immolation; in many instances, stimulated by the noblest sentiments of our nature. The victim, in fact, dies a religious martyr, and glories in his exit. But here, the innocent falls a sacrifice to vile practice and jugglery, and suffers a shockingly painful and inglorious death as a criminal, which death, is considered by these deluded people, as an incontestible proof of his guilt as a "witch man," or necromancer. This evil calls loudly for a remedy, and from the above incident, you see that a remedy is practicable, and at hand too. We might forcibly put a stop to it by legal enactments, but this is not expedient. The more judidious way to put an end to this, and the many other diabolical and cruel practices of their Greegree men, is to diffuse light and information among the majority of the people. This course is slow, but practicable and sure. Many, very many, of the more intelligent natives, already declare that they will have nothing to do with such business; but still they are over-ruled by the rabble, and cry out earnestly for more light. And to diffuse this light seasonably, the colony unaided is inadequate. We must have assistance.

Since my first acquaintance with the colony at Cape Messurado, I have been decidedly of opinion, that unless the natives of this country can be enlightened and improved; unless they can be raised to a level with the colonists, and amalgamate with them, colonization will prove a heavy curse to both parties. And, inasmuch | we now endeavour to lay before you a fair and as it does not seem immediately advantageous | impartial statement of the actual situation of to the colonists to enlighten the natives, we | this colony; of our advantages and prospects, cannot expect them to use any great exertions | both temporal and spiritual. to do it. They have concerns of their own coction, under a guard of soldiers, who keep to attend to, and can only influence the na- opinion which exists in America with respect him constantly in motion, racing about on the tives by example. We must have the aid of to colonization. We are aware of the fierce sand beach, in the hot sun, hardly allowing | missionaries and teachers, and of them, not a | contentions between its advocates and oppohim rest during his violent evacuations. When | few. Independent of the welfare of the colo- | sers; and we are of opinion that this contenny, I do not believe there is a place on the | tion among the well meaning, is based princigreat a reward. The population is dense, the | counts concerning this country and its advaninhabitants peaceable, intelligent, and extreme- | tages; received on the one hand from the en-

In this interesting state of affairs, with sa- continue his movements, by sharp sticks, ly anxious for information, and there is no bar

Many of our two acre farm lots are cleared tion of country, you never saw. Could ninetenths of the colonists sell their town lots, they would, and be off to-morrow for the bush. tell you what, you must send me a painter or scribbler, to tell of matters here, and touch up our good slave-holders a bit. Could they see slaves not only liberty, but their plantations, and come out here themselves. 'Tis decidedly

DECEMBER 29, 1834.

a more delightful country, save fever, than America.

The Colonists to the People of Colour of the United States.

CAPE PALMAS, October 11, 1834.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Maryland in Liberia, held this day, to take into consideration subjects relative to its future welfare. Jacob Gross was called to the chair and Wm. Polk appointed Secretary. After some deliberation it was resolved, that a committee of five persons be chosen to make a report of the present situation of this Colony and its future prospects; to be addressed to the people of colour in the State of Maryland in the United States of America. Whereupon Jacob Gross, Wm. Polk, Chas. Scotland, Anthony Wood, and Thos. Jackson were elected to constitute said committee, and were requested to lay their report before a meeting of the citizens, to be held on Saturday the 25th instant.

At an adjourned meeting held on the 25th October, to hear the report of the committee appointed on the 11th inst. Wm. Cassell was called to the chair, and Wm. Polk appointed Secretary. All the members of the Colony were present excepting two who were indisposed and unable to attend. The report was then read as follows:-

TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOUR IN MARYLAND,

U. S. AMERICA. DEAR BRETHREN: - Agreeably to a resolution of our fellow-citizens herewith enclosed.

We are aware of the great difference of globe where missionary labour would yield so pally upon the various and contradictory ac-

^{*} We regret we cannot decypher the name of the person here mentioned. We shall forward a copy of this paper to Mr. Harper, and hope he will favour us with his friend's name more distinctly written.

in reference to good living. The editor of the Denton Advocate, Caroline

Co. will please copy the above remarks and letter, and forward the paper containing them to our office. & This term is used technically by the natives to

thusiastic and visionary new comers, who has been procured most of the vegetable food write without having made themselves at all of the colony since its establishment; and both acquainted with the true state of affairs in labour and provisions have been obtained for Africa; and on the other, from the timorous, less than one half of the cost of the same in dissipated and disheartened, who long to re- America. We have an excellent school in turn to their former degraded situation, and operation, which is not only attended by our are willing to assign any reason, however, own children, but by those of some of the false and detrimental to their fellow citizens, principal natives in our vicinity, and as far as rather than the true one, viz: that they are | we can judge, they have made rapid progress. actually unfit, from want of virtue, energy and | That we may not weary your patience, or capacity, to become freemen in any country.

since our first arrival, (eight months,) has ena- brief in our statements. It will naturally be bled us to form a pretty correct opinion of this supposed, brethren, that the object of this adour new colony, of the climate, and of the fit- dress is to induce you to emigrate and join us. ness of our government. Therefore we may To deny this would be a gross want of candor, safely say that we write not ignorantly. And and not in unison with our professions at the as to the truth of our assertions we here so- outset. We do wish it, and we tender you lemnly declare, once for all, that we write in both the heart and hand of good fellowship. the fear of God, and are fully sensible that we | But here again, let us be equally candid with stand pledged to maintain them both here and you. It is not every man that we could honhereafter.

have enjoyed (and the same is forever guaran- cate their children as house servants and tied to us by our Constitution) all and every lackeys, we would say; stay where you are; civil and religious right and privilege, which here we have no masters to employ you. To we have ever known enjoyed by the white the indolent, heedless and slothful, we would citizens of the United States, excepting the say, tarry among the flesh pots of Egypt; here election of our chief magistrate, who is ap- | we get our bread by the sweat of the brow. pointed by the board of managers of the Mary- To drunkards and rioters, we would say; come land State Colonization Society. All other not to us; you can never become naturalized officers are appointed or elected from the colo- in a land where there are no grog shops, and nists. Freedom of speech and the press, elec- | where temperance and order is the motto. To tion by ballot, trial by jury, the right to bear | the timorous and suspicious, we would say, stay arms, and the liberty of worshipping God, where you have protectors; here we protect agreeably to the dictates of our own con- ourselves. But the industrious, enterprising sciences are rendered forever inviolate by the and patriotic of what occupation or profession Constitution.

upon arriving in this country is liable to an attack | would counsel, advise and entreat to come and of a peculiar fever, which proves more or less | be one with us, and assist us in this glorious severe in different individuals, but is uniformly | enterprise, and enjoy with us that liberty to over in from ten to twenty days, so that the per- | which we ever were, and the man of colour ever son can move about; but the system is more or | must be, a stranger in America. To the minisless debilitated from one to six months: some, | ters of the gospel, both white and coloured, however, lose but a week or two from labour. | we would say, come to this great harvest, and What will be the average fatality of this dis- diffuse amongst us and our benighted neighease ultimately, we cannot say. Of the eigh- | bours, that light of the gospel, without which teen emigrants from Baltimore, per brig Ann, liberty itself is but slavery, and freedom but we lost a child by dysentery, some weeks after | perpetual bondage. although not the fever. But it ought to be re- throughout the world we subscribe ourselves, marked that we were at that time all lodged in very open, leaky houses, and the beds of the sick were almost constantly wet. This evil however need not again occur.

Independent of this fever, from which every new emigrant has long since been free, we have reason to believe this to be as healthy as any tropical climate in the world; and we can affirm from the experience of many of our numthat this place is decidedly more healthy than I any of the windward settlements, Sierra Leone or Monrovia. Those of us who came from the low districts in Maryland believe this Joshua Stewart, Jno. Bowen, Jas. Stewart, country far more salubrious. The weather is exceedingly pleasant, and the temperature uniform. A thermometer kept in the colony has

degrees, nor above eighty four.

The soil in our immediate vicinity is much better than that on the American sea-board; equal to any part of the land on the Chesapeake bay; and the farther we have penetrated into the interior it has increased in rich-We have not tried it as yet to any great extent, but the immense quantity of rice shipped from this section of the coast, is they preferred returning to America—wherea sufficient guarantee of the richness of the soil. Nearly all the garden vegetables with which we were acquainted in America have ings. been tried in our gardens, and been found to do well; as also small quantities of the American cotton .- The natural eatable productions of this country are plantain, bananna, sweet potatoe, cassada, yams, rice, corn, pumpions, beans, peas, okra, egg plant, tomatoes, sugar cane, pawpaws, palm cabbage and palm oil. This last is no doubt one of the most valuable productions in the world. It is by most esteemed preferable to hog's lard for cooking, and produces as good a light as the fish oil, without that disagreeable smell. All the above productions can be raised in this country to any extent desirable. The animals which we found here are a fine breed of small plump neat cattle, sheep, ducks and fowls. These are all domesticated, and very abundant, and propagate much faster than in America. Wild game is also plentiful, as hogs, deer, bush cats, monkeys and a great variety of birds. We have the best of timber for building and cabinet work. There are inexhaustible quarries of good rock; and five or six hundred bushels of lime have been prepared from shells. We have erected and finished fourteen clapboarded and shingled wooden buildings; ten more are under way, two of which are of stone. We have built a wharf of stone, seventy feet by twenty six; and with pride do we add, that our little village presents an appearance which would not shame any thirty men to acknowledge it as the result of eight month's labour; either in Africa or America. And under existing circumstances, we capdidly declare that we are not disposed to return to the United States.

Another interesting circumstance connected with our situation may be noticed, viz: We are surrounded by numerous tribes of the most intelligent and civilized natives on this coast. They received us with gladness and seem ardently to wish to adopt our habits and manners, and to acquire a knowledge of the arts of civilized life. From them we have received great assistance in procuring timber for the erection of our houses, and from them also

be suspected of a desire to set forth matters We judge that the time which has elapsed in too favourable a light, we have been thus

estly advise or desire to come to this Colony. Of our Government. We declare that we To those who are contented to live and edusoever; the merchant, the mechanic and Salubrity of the climate. Every foreigner | farmer, (but more particularly the latter,) we

the fever which probably induced it. One | Accept brethren, our best wishes; and praywoman also died very suddenly, two months | ing, that the Great Disposer of events will after recovery from her first attack, which direct you to that course, which will tend to might perhaps be attributable to the climate, your happiness and the benefit of our race

> Yours, most affectionately, JACOB GROSS, WM. POLK, CHAS. SCOTLAND, ANTHONY WOOD, THOMAS JACKSON.

The report being read, it was then moved by James M. Thomson and seconded, that the ber, and the observations of credible persons, report be approved and accepted. The yeas and nays were presented as follows:

YEAS .- Jeremiah Stewart, Jas. Martin, Sam'l Wheeler, H. Duncan, Danl. Banks, be the collection of funds, to be appropriated Henry Dennis, Eden Harding, Robt. Whitfield, Nathan Lee, Nath'l. Edmonson, Ch's. Scotland, Nath'l Harmond, Bur. Minor, Annever since our arrival been below seventy thony Howard, Jas. M. Thomson, Anthony Wood, Jacob Gross, Wm. Polk, Thomas Jackson.

> NAYS .- Nicholas Thompson, Wm. Reynolds, Wm. Cassel.

N. B. Those who voted in the negative, stitute a member for life. declared that the statements contained in the report were true, both in spirit and letter, but upon the meeting adjourned, sine die.

A true copy of the record of the proceed-WM. Polk, Sec'ry.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, have proposed to the ladies of Baltimore, to contribute to enable the Board to purchase or build a small vessel to be sent to Africa, for the use of the Colony at Cape Palmas, to bear such name in memory of the fair donors, as may be suggested or approved by them. In anticipation of the success of the proposition, the following lines have been handed to us by a friend.

> There's many a bark has proudly borne The thunder freight of war, Whose canvass, in the sun-light worn, Has shewed, nor rent, nor scar; Whose banner, upon summer seas Has hung in idle fold, Or, answering to the whispering breeze, Its country's glory told.

To India's far, and spicy isles, To Europe's crowded strand, To where the sun, unsetting, smiles Upon an ice-bound land, The peaceful sail of commerce wends Its long and weary way, Whether the frowning storm attends, Or laughs the south wind gay.

Proud heralds of a nation's might! Rich bearers of its gems! They walk the seas, in robes of white, The waves' true diadems. Now trembling near the whirling cloud, Earth's centre seeking now, Secure in mast and spar, and shroud, Safely, the deep they plough, While warrior arms their flag outspread, While rolls the rattling drum, And stars and stripes are set o'er head, And sails are sheeted home.

But not the moving battlement That sweeps the watery plain, Nor ship to earth's far regions sent For trade's uncertain gain, As bravely e'er the billows prest As shall "the craft," which bears To Africa, on woman's hest, Her bounty and her prayers.

Colonization Aid Societies and Auxiliary Colonization Societies. I. COLONIZATION AID SOCIETIES.

In the conflict of opinion throughout the United States in regard to the subject of slavery, or the proper and constitutional means for the removal of it and its chain of consequences, the MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIE-TY is particularly anxious that its opinions and principles should be fully and fairly understood. Proclaiming its opinion that the existence of slavery is a calamity to the white as well as the colored population, and avowing as its object the extinction of this evil within its own limits, it holds also as a fundamental principle, that the only constitutional, and safe, and of course the only efficient, means for the general removal of the evil throughout our country is that of separate state action. Jealous as the limits, by legislative enactment or otherwise, with their peculiar and private interests and affairs, and checked and repressed as the philanthropic interest and exertions of the nonslaveholders of the north may now be by this jealousy of the south, both may be enabled, it is believed, to unite in one object upon the principles laid down by this society. The conviction of the evils of slavery is daily gaining ground. In the mean time, distrust and jealousy are no longer possible, when each state is declared and held to be alone entitled to act in this important and embarrassing subject within its own limits; while, at the same time, full and efficient scope is given to the enlightened and philanthropic liberality of the opponents of slavery elsewhere, in giving the aid of their countenance and contributions to all those who avowedly are struggling for the extinction of this evil,—by helping those who, the most in accordance with their own principles, seem striving to help themselves.

With these views and opinions, the society offer the following constitution of "Colonizamay approve these opinions and principles.

Constitution of the Colonization Aid Society. Whereas, while we deeply lament the existence of slavery in any part of the American republic, we are unwilling to encroach upon the rights, or do violence to the feelings, of any of our fellow-citizens of the slave-holding states, by an interference with that species of property, which has been secured to them by law, and guaranteed by the constitution of the United States: but whereas, at the same time, we are solicitous for the extirpation of of colonization, within their own limits. the evil, so far as we can reasonably and properly promote it; therefore,

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a society, under the name of the

COLONIZATION AID SOCIETY, for

adopt the following Constitution:— ARTICLE 1. The object of this Society shall at its discretion, in aid of such Colonization societies, in the slave-holding states of the union, as may apply therefor, and as may avow and prosecute the colonization plan, as a means of extirpating the institution of slavery in their respective states.

ART. 2. The payment of annually shall constitute an individual a member of this Society, and the payment at one time of thirty dollars, or upwards, shall con-

ART. 3. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and a Tressurer, to be auxiliary. elected forthwith, and annually, hereafter, on ; but if an elecday of tion shall not be held at such time, the officers last chosen shall continue to hold their offices, until an election shall be made, at a meeting | lence of the state. of the Society to be called for the purpose.

shall be, ex officio, members of the board of managers.

ART. 5. The board of managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society, when five shall constitute a quorum, and shall have all the powers necessary to carry into effect all parts of the state. the objects set forth in the first article, to make by-laws for their government, and to fill twice a year, public addresses might be delivacancies in their number, or in the officers of the Society.

ART. 6. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and ryland State Society, every auxiliary should of the board of managers.

ART. 7. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records of the Society, and it shall be his particular duty to keep a list of the names, residences, and amount of subscription of members. He shall also act as Secretary of the board of managers.

ART. 8. The treasurer shall keep the accounts, and take charge, subject to the regu-

be expunged or altered, unless by consent of out the state. two-thirds of the members of the Society present, as a meeting called for the purpose. R.

Editors out of this state will confer a favor by inserting the foregoing article in their papers. Editors within the limits of this state will confer a favor, by inserting the subjoined article on Auxiliary Colonization Societies.

II. AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETIES. We hope that few or none of our readers Palmas, may obtain all the information they wish, are unacquainted with the great objects for which the Maryland State Colonization Society was instituted, and for the promotion of which postage paid. it has perseveringly laboured; but a brief explanation of those principles of its organization upon which it mainly relies for the ultimate success of its efforts may not be unacceptable. J. D. TOY, PRINT. CORNER OF ST. PAUL & MARKET-STS.

The Society can effect but comparatively little, unless it receive, -not the approbation merely, but the active and zealous co-operation of its friends in every section of the State. Engaged as it is in an enterprise involving the most important results to the future destinies of Maryland, the Society has always been desirous that its views should be fully understood, and its principles maturely and dispassionately considered: confident that both will receive the countenance of all who have at heart the permanent prosperity of the state. But to enable the public to judge correctly, they must have information; and in no way can this be so readily imparted, as through the active exertions of efficient auxiliary societies. If these are properly instituted and supported by our friends throughout the state, we must succeed; without them, doubts and difficulties hang over our prospects. It is true that the slaveholding part of our union may naturally | Society also looks for aid from other states of the union, but its relations with either individuals or societies, beyond the limits of this state, are of a character essentially different from those which connect it with its Auxiliaries.

The by-laws of the Society especially en-

join upon, and require of the board of Managers, "to form, or cause to be formed, auxiliary societies, wherever practicable, throughout the state, upon such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe." In discharge of the duty thus assigned, the board determined, without undertaking to prescribe the terms of membership in the auxiliary societies, a matter properly belonging to the discretion of each of such societies, yet that it was proper that every member of a regular auxiliary society, contributing to its funds the sum of one dollar, (the qualification of membership in the Maryland State Society,) should be entitled to all the privileges of a member of the latter, and have a right to vote at all its meetings, held during the current year, in which such contribution was made. The only reason, in fact, for establishing auxiliary societies at all, is that by such an organization, far more aid in tion Aid Societies," for the adoption of those disseminating information, and exciting interest in its behalf, can be rendered to the cause of Colonization by the collective efforts of the members of such societies, than could be expected from the separate efforts of the scattered and isolated members of a single society in the state. These auxiliaries, however, as we before remarked, can only be established within the state, as the cardinal principle of the State Society is "Independent State Action," that is, that the people of each state, and especially of each slave-holding state, must retain the direction and control of the subject

The plan which we would respectfully submit to our friends, as the one best calculated to insure the usefulness and efficiency of auxiliaries, is this:

Let such a Society be formed in every disthe purposes hereinaster stated, and hereby trict of the state, where a sufficient number to keep up its organization can be found; and especially let a county society be established in each county, holding its meetings on some appointed day during the sessions of the courts.

Let each county society divide its county into certain convenient districts; and for every one of such districts, in which there may not be established a separate local auxiliary society, let the county society appoint a committee of two or three of its members.

Let it be understood to be the duty of these committees, and of the local auxiliaries, where such exist, to see that every citizen in each district be waited upon once in every year; that the objects and views of the State Colonization Society be explained to him, and his twelve Managers, a Corresponding Secretary, | influence be solicited in support of the proper

By these means, it is believed that the auxiliary societies will soon come to embody in their ranks, by far the greater proportion of the intelligence, the wealth, and the benevo-

The Secretary of each society should care-ART. 4. All the officers above mentioned, fully keep a register of the names and residence of its members, and an account of all contributions and donations made to it. Returns of these names and contributions should be regularly made to the Maryland State Society, which would thus know its friends in

At the meetings of the auxiliary societies, vered, and the plan of Colonization, on the Maryland system, be explained and advocated.

Finally, at the annual meetings of the Maappear by its delegates.

The foregoing is a brief outline of a plan, the advantages of which our space will not now allow us to enlarge upon. Many of them will, however, be obvious; and the only one which we will particularly mention, is that the State Society will become such, in fact, as well as in name, and can go on confidently and joyfully in its career of usefuiness, when lations of the board, of the funds of the Society. I it shall know that it is acting in harmony with ART. 9. No article of this Constitution shall | the views of its friends and supporters through-

> OFFICE MD. STATE COL. SOCIETY. There is a letter at the office of the Maryland State Colonization Society, from one of the colonists at Cape Palmas, addressed to Priscilla Wheeler, Baltimore. As the residence of this person is not known, it is hoped she will hear of the letter through this notice, and send or call for it.

> by application, in person, at the office of the Maryland State Colonization Society, or, by letter,

By order, EDWARD F. CARTER,

Clerk to the Board.